Pilger will prove synonymous with C. discolor.

CLIDEMIA OSTRINA Gleason, Phytologia 1: 46. 1933.
Clidemia ramiflora Gleason, Brittonia 2: 323. 1937.
The affinity mentioned by Gleason is certainly true; however, all the collections show similar petals (sporadically with 1-2 setulae ca. 0.1 mm long) and 4-celled anthers with essentially glabrous connectives. Clidemia ostrina is closely related to C. discolor (without reliable vegetative distinctions), but differs in the not or barely emergent calyx teeth (rather than 0.7-2 mm protruding) and 2-celled (rather than 4-celled) ovaries. The species is known from Costa Rica (a recent collection being Davidse & Pohl 1193, from Maravia de Churipó, Cartago, 1125 m), Venezuela, Colombia (Boyaca, Antioquia), and Ecuador (Morona-Santiago). I am uncertain as to the correct disposition of C. ramiflora var. colombiana Gleason (described without sepals, petals, and stamens known), but phytogeographically believe it to be referable to C. discolor; certainly Haught 4945, placed by Gleason in C. ramiflora var. colombiana is better accomodated in C. discolor. In both C. ostrina and C. discolor, the size of the inflorescences is too variable for taxonomic utility.

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NOTES ON NEW AND NOTEWORTHY PLANTS. XCIV

Harold N. Moldenke

AVICENNIA SCHAUERIANA f. CANDICANS Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei recedit laminis foliorum subtus plusminusve densissime canescenti-puberulis.

This form differs from the typical form of the species in having the lower surface of its leaf-blades more or less very densely canescent-puberulent or farinaceous.

The type of the form was collected by Alma L. Moldenke and Harold N. Moldenke (no. 19606) in the mangrove formation at Manguinhos, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara, Brazil, on September 16, 1948, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden.